#### MR. JOHNSON'S PLEA.

MESSAGE IN REPLY TO THE SENATE RESO-LUTION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24. The President to-day sent to the Senate the following message, which was read in secret session, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The Senato removed from it the injunction of secreey :

To the Senate of the United States: I have received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 21st inst., as follows:

Wherea, The Sensie have received and considered the communi-terion of the Freedemt, stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton, Socretary of War, and had designated the Adjutant-General of the Army to act as Secretary of War of otherine, therefole, Basicod, by the Sensie of the United States, That, under the Consti-tution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to comove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office ad interior.

This resolution is confined to the power of the Presidon't to remove the Secretary of War and to designate another officer to perform the duties of the office ad interim, and by its preamble is made expressly applicable to the removal of Mr. Stanton, and the designation to act ad interim of the Adjutant-General of the Army. [Without therefore attempting to discuss the general power of removal as to all efficers upon which subject no expression of opinion is contained in the resolution, I shall confine myself to the question as thus limited-The power to remove the Secretary of War. It is declared in the resotution—"That under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the secretary of War and designate anyjother officer to perform the duties of that office ad interim." As to the question of power under the Constitution, I do not propose at present to enter upon its discus The uniform practice from the beginning of the Government, as established by every President who has rereised the office, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, have settled the question in favor of the power of the President to remove all officers excepting a class holding appointments of a judicial No practice or any decision has ever excepted Secretary of War from this general power of the Presitent to make removals from office. It is only necessary then, that I should refer to the power of the Executive ader the laws of the United States, to remove from office Secretary of War. The resolution denies that, under these laws, this power has any existence. In other words, t affirms that no such authority is recognized or given by the statutes of the country. What, then, are the laws of the United States which deny the President the power to remove that officer! I know but two laws which bear upon this question. The first in the order of time, is the act of August 7, 1789, creating the Department of War, which, after providing for a Secretary as its principal officer, proceeds as follows:

Onicer, proceeds as follows:

Sag. 2. And by it further cancers. That there shall be in the said department as inferior affect to be appointed by the said principal officer, be be empired therein as be shall deem proper, and to be called the third Cherk in the Department of War; and who, whenever the said unricopal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, has a the charge and custody of all records, books, and papers appertained to the good department.

It is clear that this act, passed thy a Congress many of whose members participated in the formation of the Con-situdion, so far from denying the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, recognizes it as existing in the Executive alone, without the concurrence of the Senate or any other department of the Government. ore, this act does not purport to confer the power by legislative authority, nor, in fact, was there any other existing legislation through which it was be nder the Constitution itself; for there was no other ther act which refers to this question is that regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed by Congress on the second day of March, 1867. The first section of that

the second day of March, 1857. The first section of that act is in the following words:

That every person holding my civil office to which he has been appointed, by and with the strice and consent of the Senate, and any person who shall breafter be appointed to my the office and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is not shall be entitled to hold office notil a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified; Provided, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of Way, of the Nayr, and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Astorney-General shall hold their offices, respectively, for and during the term of the Treashest by shown they may have been appointed, and for one mouth thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Breaster.

The fourth section of the same act restricts the term of

files to the limit prescribed by the law creating them. That part of the first section which precedes the prolares that every person holding a civil office to which he has been or may be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall hold such office ratit a successor shall have been in like manner appointed. It purports to take from the Executive during the fixed time established for the tenure of office the independent power of removal, and to require for such removal the concurrent action of the President and the

office of the seven heads of departments whose tenure never had been defined before by prescribing that they

shall hold their office respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one mouth thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Thus, as to these enumerated officers, the proviso takes from the President the power of removal, except with he advice and consent of the Senate. By its terms, however, before he can be deprived of the power to displace them, it must appear that he himself has appointed hem. It is only in that case that they have any tenure of office, or any independent right to hold, during the term of the President, and for one month after the cossation of his official functions. The proviso, therefore, gives no tenure of office to any one of these officers who has

been appointed by the President, beyond one menth after the accession of his successor. In the case of Mr. Stanton, the only appointment under which he held the office of Secretary of War, was that conferred upon him of my numediate predecessor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He has never held from me any appointment as head of the War Department; whatever right he had to hold the office was derived from that original appointment and my own suffrance. The law was not intended to protect such an incumbent of the war Department, by taking from the President the power to remove him. This, in my judgment, is perfectly clear, and the law itself admits of no other just construction. We find in all that partion of the first section which precedes the provise that as to civil officers generally the President is deprived of the power of re moval. And it is plain that if there had been no provise, that power would just as clearly have been taken from him, so far as it applies to the seven heads of departments; but, for reasons which were no doubt satisfactory to Congress then, principal officers were specially provided for, and as to them, the express and only requirement is that the President who has appointed them shall, not without the advice and consent of the Senate, remove them from office. The consequence is that, as to my Cabi net, embracing the seven officers designated in the first section, the act takes from me the power, without the currence of the Senate, to remove any one of them that I have appointed; but it does not protect such of them as I did not appoint, nor give to them any tenure of office beyond my pleasure. An examination of this act, then, shows that while, in one part of the section, provision is made for officers generally, in another clause there is a class of officers designated by their official litles who are exempted from the general terms of the law, and in reference to whom a clear distinction is made as to the general power of removal limited in the first clause of the section. This distinction is that, as to such of these enumerated officers as hold, under the appointment of the President the power of removal, can only be exer-cised by him with the consent of the Senate, while as to those who have not been appointed by him there is no like denial of his power to displace them. It would be a violation of the plain meaning of this enactment to place Mr Stanton upon the same footing as those heads of departments who have been appointed by myself. As to him this law gives him no tenure of office. The members of my Cabinet who have been appointed by me are by this act entitled to hold for one mouth after the term of my office shall cease. But Mr. Stanton could not, against the wishes of my successor, hold a moment thereafter. If he were permitted by that successor to hold for the first two weeks, would that successor have no power to remove him! But the power of my successor over him could be no greater than my own. If my successor would have the power to remove Mr. Stanton, after permitting him to remain a period of two weeks, because he was not appointed by him but by his predecessor, I, who have tolerated Mr. Stanton ore than two years, certainly have the same right to remove him, and upon the same ground, namely, that he was not appointed by me, but by my predecessor. Under this construction of the Tenure-of-Office act I have never doubted my power to remove Mr. Stanten. Whether the

ant was constitutional or not, it was always my opinion that it did not secure him from removal. I was aware, however, that there were doubts as to the construction of the law, and from the first I deemed it desirable that

at the earliest possible moment these doubts should be settled, and the true construction of the act fixed by the

decision of the Suprome Court of the United States. My

ease in such a position as would I

make a resort to a judicial both necessary and proper. My understanding and wishes, however, under that order of suspension, were frustrated, and the late order for Mr. Stanton's removal was a further step toward the accomplishment of that purpose. I repeat that my own convictions as to the ity were well settled, and were sustained by every member of my Cablnet, including Mr. Stanton himself. Upon ately advised me that the Tenure-of-Office act was unconstitutional. Upon the question whether as to those mem bers who were appointed by my predecessor, that act took from me the power to remove them, one of those members emphatically stated, in the presence of the others sitting in Cabinet, that they did not come within the provisions of the act, and it was no protection to them. No one dissented from this construction, and I understood them all to acquiese in its correctness. In a matter of such grave consequence I was not disposed to rest upor my own opinions, though fortified by my constitutional advisers. I have therefore sought to bring the question; at as early a day as possible, before the Supreme Court of the United States for final and authorative discus-In respect to so much of the resolution as relates to the tion of an officer to act as Secretary of War ad in terim. I have only to say that I have exercised this power under the provisions of the first section of the act of Feb. 13, 1795, which, so far as they are applicable to vacancy caused by removals, I understand to be still in force. The legislation upon the subject of ad interim appoint ments in the Executive Departments stands, as to the War Office, as follows: The section of the act of the 7th of Angust, 1789, made a provision for a vacancy in the very case of a temoval of the bead of the War Department, and upon such a vacancy gives the charge and custody of the records, books, and papers to the Chief s, it is provided that in case of vacancy occasioned by death, absence from the seat of government, of sickness of the head of the War Department, the President may authorize a person to perform the duties of the office until a successor is appointed, or the disability removed.
The act, it will be observed, does not provide for the ease of a vacapcy caused by removal. Then, by the first section of the act of Feb. 15, 1795, it is provided that in case of any vacancy the President may appoint a person to perform uties while the vacancy exists. These acts are folcaused by death, resignation, absence from the seat of government, or sickness of the head of any Executive department, and, upon the occurrence of such a vacancy. power is given to the President to authorize the head of any other Executive Department or other officer in either of said departments, whose appointment is vested in the President at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective officers until a successor be appointed, or until such absence or inability by sickness shall coase, provided that no one vacancy shall be supplied in the manner aforesaid for a longer term than six months.

This law, with some modifications, rechacts the Act of 1792, and provides, as did that act, for the sort of vacancies to be filled; but, like the Act of 1792, it makes no provision for a vacancy occasioned by removal. It has reference altogether to vacancies arising from other causes. According to my construction of the Act of 1863, while it impliedly repeats the Act of 1792, regulating the vacancies therein described, it has no bearing whatever upon so much of the Act of 1795 as applies to a vacancy caused by removal. The Act of 1795, therefore, furnishes of August, 1789, creating the Department of War. Cerstowed upon the Executive. The recognition of the tainly there is no express repeal by the Act of 1863 power by this act is, therefore, complete as a recognition of the Act of 1795. The repeal, if there is any, by implication, and can only be admitted so far as there is a clear inconsistency between the two acts. The Act of 1795 is inconsistent with 1863, as to a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, absence, or sickness, but not all inconsistent as to a vacancy caused by removal. It is assuredly proper that the President should have the same power to fill temporarily a vacancy occasioned by removal, as he has to supply a place made vacant by death, or expiration of a term. If, for instance, the incumbent of an office should be found wholly unfit to exercise the functions, and the public service should require his immediate expulsion, a be allowed the President to select and appoint a successor, as is permitted him in case of a vacancy caused by death or the termination of an official term. The seces sity therefore, for an ad interim appointment is just as great, and indeed may be greater, in cases of removal than in any others. Before it be held, therefore, that the power given by the act of 1795 in cases of removal is abrogated by succeeding legislation, an express repeal ought to appear; so wholesome a power should certainly not be taken away by loose implication. It may be however, that in this, as in other cases of implied repeal, doubts may arise. It is confessedly one of the subtle and debateable questions which arise in the construction of If, upon such a question, I have fallen into an erroneous construction I submit whether it should be characterized as a violation of official duty and of law. I have deemed it proper, in vindication of the course of which I have considered it my duty to take. to place before the Senate the remons upon which I have based my action. Although I have been advised by every member of my Cabinet that the entire Tenure-of-Offic act is unconstitutional, and therefore void, and although I have expressly concurred in that opinion in the veto message which I had the honor to submit to Congress, when I returned the bill for reconsideration, I have re frained from making a removal of any officer contrary to the provisions of the law, and have only exercised that power in the case of Mr. Stanton, which, in my judgment, did not come within its provisions. I have endeavored to proceed with the greatest circumspection, and have acted only in an extreme and exceptional case, earefully following the course which I have marked out for myself as a general rule, faithfully to execute all laws, though passed over my objections, on the score of constitution ality. In the present instance I have appealed or sought to appeal to that final arbiter fixed by the Constitution for the determination of all such questions. To this course I have been impelled by the solemn obligations which rest upon me, to sustain inviolate the powers of the high office committed to my hands, whatever be the consequences, merely personal to myself. I could not allow them to provail against a public duty so clear to my own mind and so imperative. If what was possible had been certain, if I had been fully advised when I removed Mr. Stanton that in thus defending the trust committed to my hands my own removal was sure to follow, I could not have hesitated, actuated by public considerations of the highest character. I earnestly protest against the resolution of the Senate which charges me in what I have

done with a violation of the Constitution and laws of the Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868. THE IMPEACHMENT FEELING IN THIS CITY. At the different newspaper offices, bulletins, dthough no definite news regarding the Impeachment Question was received, were issued at uncertain inter-vals. Around the various bulletin boards the crowd was more or less moticy. Inflammatory "headlines" were the order of the day. Those of The News and Express more or less moticy. Inflammatory "headlines" were the order of the day. Those of The News and Express were the most denunciatory of the acts of Congress. Around the former were men with beetle brows, high cheek bones, and turgid lips, discussing in glum and sullen tones the excitement of the hour. Collectively and individually, they were in favor of supporting the President at all hazards. Says one: "This Tenure-of-Ofice bill! What is it! It is unconstitutional, that's what it is! Thad. Stevens done it all, and he ought to be hung." "No it aint him," cjaculates another, "It's Bingham; he ought to be tarred and feathered; I wish he was in New-York for about an hour," and he expectorated on his hand most threateningly. "No," said a mild-looking gentleman, adjusting the spectacles on his nose, and tucking his umbrells under his arm. not withstanding the rapidly falling snow, "I will explain to you; you are all wrong. The whole affair lies in a nutshell. The Tenure-of-Office bill is perfectly constitutionally when he suspended Mr. Stanton, instead of fremoving him, and appointed Gen. Grant Secretary of War ad interim. Thus you see Andrew Johnson is guilty of malfeasance, and he ought to be lim..." The old sentleman got no further for he had to beat a speedy retreat under a volley of snowballs. At The Express office flaming bulletins announced the speedy downfall of the Nation, and the assistance of Gov. Geary of Pennsylvanna, to crush President Johnson. Here was a perfect Babel. Nearly everybody was talking at once. But it was evident, through this most unintelligible jargon, that Constitution—Constitution—Constitution, was the subject. "All we wants," said a grimy individual, with shovel and hadden wants, and the Tenure-of-Office will be dissolved." In the liquor saloons where the disciples of Tammany and Mozart most do congregate, small knots of men moving attent, and in suppressed voices invite one another to drink. Being supplied with the abominable staff, they would clink glasses, and, clenching hands, swear

some the "muster-roll" was examined, and 47 names were in "ind to be enrolled. It was evident that most of the signers were sahamed of the whole proceeding, as they refused to give their address. But the most conspicuous signature was that of John C. Cooper, of the New York Hotel—the hotel that was never known to raise the national flag, during the war, when a Union victory was proclaimed. In the neighborhood of Wallest, the people seemed to disregard sidewalks or corners, but rushed excitedly hither and thither, regardless of any one. The wildest rumors were flying, and the indicator of the Gold Room showed plainly the extreme the board with great excitability, and continued to advance and decline, fluctuating with every rumor. Early in the day Johnson was reported shot; then the rumor was that stanton had resigned. This last report brought gold down sgain. A rumor was extensively circulated that Johnson had written a letter of apology to Congress, rendering his impeachment impossible. Telegraph messengers darted in and out continually, and the newsboys yelled at the top of their voices: "Full account of the great revolution in washington," "New-York under the heartial law." In the Gold Room the feeling was in favor of impeachment. The Metropolitan bar and billiard rooms were crowded all day with an excited crowd, who freely discussed the situation of affairs. Army officers, who are cijoying a few days leave of absence, dropped in occasionally, but said little or nothing. The rotanda of the Astor House presented an exciting spectacle. Examenters of the army, wearing resurrected faigue-caps, discussed the probabilities of a call for service, and expressed themselves in favor of decided action on the part of Congress. Gen. Lew. Wallace was toasted. Examenters of the army, wearing resurrected faigue-caps, discussed the probabilities of a call for service, and expressed themselves in favor of decided action on the part of Congress. Gen. Lew. Wallace was toasted. One gentleman remarked that the Maryland militia, nu ans became very excited. One gentleman remarked that the Maryland militta, numbering 15,000 men, were ready to march at a minute's notice. The iron merchants were very much alarmed about the probable dullness of trade, and several who stated that they voted for Lincoln said they would never vote the ticket again. The few Radicals present gave the President a lively turning over and remarked that his doem would be sealed at 5 p. m. In various quarters Germans were heard to claim that they noid the balance of power in the city, and that the people are opposed to Congress. In other quarters Johnson was denounced as a renegade Democrat, and a traitor to the Republican party. One speaker believed that any man of ordinary intelligence could see that the President was bound to fall when such men as Gen. Grant, Shertann, Meade, and Thomas refused to place their necks in the halter at his bidding. Any school-boy knew that the President was the Executive, not the Judiciary, and that it was his business to carry out the laws until they were pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. He concluded by remarking that the Democrata had no use for Johnson: they had washed their hands of him long ago. In the Gold Room, speculators became pale and sinsky at 1 o'clock, at which time gold had turabled it per cent. At Demonico's there was any quantity of babing among the stock operators. One old gentleman who had come down from Orange County to buy Government securities, became very indignant at some remark made about the periody of the Radicals. He informed a group of wall dressed Goltsmite, that they must not think that New-York was the entire United States. The people in his section of the country were disgusted with the imbeculity of Johnson

Goldsmite, that they must not think that New-York was
the entire United States. The people in his section of the
country were disgusted with the imbeculty of Johnson
and his Cabinet. There might not be any trade and their
goods might be locked up in bonded warehouses, but that
was no business of theirs. He had two vacant seats at
his family table, and was compelled to daily prebare food for one of his sons who carried an armless sieeve, but he thanked Providence that he
had twy more sons left who had reached the
again travel the war-path. While speaking, the tears
rolled down the old gentleman's cheeks, but he quickly
hyushed them away, and brought his cheached hand down
to the bar, making the tumblers dance again.

At the Cinbs, which were, with one exception, thinly
attended, the main topic of conversation and discussion
was, of course, the impeachment of the Prasident. In
the rooms of the Union League, the subject was discussed
till a late hour. At the others there was more attention
paid to it than to bilizards or whe, and at the Manhattan
of is reported; a pow-wow on impeachment was the order

of the past few days have certainly stirred

that I will have no intercourse whatesever with any man who will not uphoid the Persident of the United States in this fearful junction; say in the event of impeachment, I call upon all citizes whose sentencies accord with my own to make public their views, and units as a Vigilinus Committee in his support, and resolve fever to yield until our constitutional rights are secured. Very restocifully. Jour Hawke. To-day, at 4 o'clock p. m., a Democratic mass miceting, in support of the President, is to be held in the City Hall Park.

At an early hour in the evening, when the news was telry must have betaken themselves to their rooms hielden their anguish in solitude. The and corridors were deserted, and from cances it would seem that in the appearances it would seem that in the vocabulary of this house the word "imprachment" had become obsolete. At the Fifth Avenue there was made attrant bustle, but the great question of the day was apparently not discussed, the chief interest of those assets. parently not discussed, the other interest, on whiled being centered on a small black board, on whiled being centered on a small black board, on while

# GOLDSMITH AT WALLACK'S.

"She Stoops to Conquer" was played last night at Wallack's Theater, for the first time in a year, with a good cast of characters, and before a large audience-large, that is, considering the very violent and disagreeble storm that prevailed. This comedy has kept its place upon the stage for nearly a century, having been In its day it represented an intellectual protest against the despotism of bad dramatic models, and it strongly stimulated a wholesome reaction in public taste. Gold smith found the English stage overrun with artificial plays of French origin, in which everybody talked in what may be called the veneer style, and in which the voice of nature was seldom or never heard. To depose the French Muse and elevate the English, to substitute reality for sham-that was his desire, and in that desire he wrought out the few dramatic works that he has left to the stage. Nor did his houest purpose fall. The current took a new turn, from the imoulse that he gave it, and British life reappeared upon the British stage. It is greatly to be regretted that Goldsmith's example is not followed nowadays in some powerful and effective way. He took the real life which surrounded him, and which he perfectly well understood and he employed his best skill in molding genuine materials into a genuine form of art. "She Stoops to Conquer," which is his best dramatic work, is a homely play, and one wherein comedy often stumbles into farce; but it is thoroughly sound. Real human beings appear in it, and, for the most bart, talk and act as such. The humor is sometimes broad, but it is humor. The incidents are numerons and comical. The characters are distinctly drawn and contrasted. The interest inspired by the plot is well sustained, and the final effect of the piece is to imprint upon the mind a truthful picture of manners, and imprint upon the mind a truthful picture of manners, and to please as well by sentiment as by mirth. Seldom or never do we come across 'a modern play of which we can say so much in honest praise. As to the faults of Goldsmith's piece, they are not less consploues than its merits. It lacks refinement; and, now and then, it is coarse in expression and incident; and the web, as we have before hinted, is woven of the different fabrics of comedy and farce. Bill, the thinker ought to be glad at all times to give this play—and its fellows—a cordial word of welcome. The place has called out a good deal of talent, not its time, and it called out a good deal of talent in its time, and it called out a good deal of talent, has night, at Wallack's Theater. Mr. Gilbert gave a fine, strong, manly picture of the honest, old English country gentleman. Mirs. Vernon was delightfully contical as Mrs. Hardcastle, nor was the womanly sentiment of the character, but a description and extravariance. gentleman. Mrs. Vernon was deligatinity comical as sir-Hardcastle, nor was the womanly scutiment of the cha-acter wanting beneath the affectation and extravagame of a vain old woman's nature. Mr. Yeung kept the aud-ence in a roar by his perfect delineation of Diggory, the bumpkin. Mr. Helland player frony Lumpkin. No New-Yorker Seed to be told how he played it—with what unctuous humor, wit what subtle intelligence, with what unquenchable fire of vivacity. Mr. Lester Wallack's lowing Marionee is equal well known to this community, as a most amusing stud of the character of a bashful gallant. The comedian was in excellent spirits hast night, and his thished an sprightly playing was frequently rowarded with peak o laughter. His assumption of modesty, in the scene of Marlowe's first introduction to Miss Hardeastic (very compactishly costumed and sweetly played by Miss Eytinger was especially felicitous, and caused a good deal of mer riment. The slight part of Hastings was gracefully played by Mr. Ringgold, and Miss Needle was nearly part adequately filled by Mrs. Jonnings. The cast further included Mr. S. F. Browne, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. E. Milton, Mr. W. H. Pope, Mr. T. J. Ward, Mr. E. Cashin Mr. G. White, Mr. B. Durand, and Miss Fahny Green "She Stoops to Conquer" will be repeated on Wednesday and Saturday. To-night, "Panline."

THE EARLY LIFE OF GEN. GRANT. THE NEW YORK LEDGER of this week conains the first two of a series of letters from Gen. Grant's father, written expressly for the Langen. This number contains an engraving of the house where Ulyespa was bern, and likenesses of his father and mother. The let ters are written in an off-hand manner, and are exceed-

AN OLD POSTMASTER.-Samuel Whittemore was appointed postmaster at Fluvanna, Chautauqua Conuty, N. Y., June 27, 1827, under John Quincey Adams's administration, by John McLean, Postmaster-General, and has held the office ever since. W. H. Fenton, mation." On calling there to witness the enrollment of men for the abolishment of Congress, our reporter found the room doorlocked. After waiting patiently for about 20 of Whittemore's first ballibond, has also certified each subminutes' he was admitted by a small boy, who informed him that the Committee was absent. "Where is the Committee was absent. "Where is the Committee the was asked." He has gone fout with threa other gentlemen." "What for—to get a drink!" "Yes, who were Whittemore's sursties in 1877, are still on his other gentlemen." "What for—to get a drink!" "Yes, who were Whittemore's sursties in 1877, are still on his other gentlemen."

## HOME NEWS.

THE CITY.

A railroad ticket, holder has been invented.

Mr. W. A. McCracken of The Springfield Mr. Thomas Fearon of Yonkers is building a acht of 10 tuns burden, for Mr. Serrill of this city The usual weekly meeting of the New-York adding Society was held last event, S at No. 49 Lud-

A distillery in this city, operating under the check of the meter, paid \$33,000 last week as tax upon its whisky production.

Capt. Charters of Brooklyn will speak at the emperatice meeting in the Spring-st. Preaby erian hurch this evening.

P. T. Barnum is to lecture in Williamsport, Pa., on Thursday evening next, for the Young Men's Christian Association.

The First Metropolitan Land and Building Association meets at Mr. John W. Farmer's Institu-Alexander R. Jewett, a boarder at the Girard

ouse, fell in Hudson, near Barrow-st., yesterday, as badly injured about the head. Tammany Hall fired 100 joy guns yesterday morning in honor of the Democratic National Convention, which is to meet here on July 4.

The steamship Marmion, which arrived at the port on Sunday night, from Savannah, was obliged to anchor in Gravesend on account of the ice.

The ice in the rivers is now heavier than benis season. Several accidents to ferry yesterday, but none of a serious nature. Mr. Michael Sumpter, a conductor on the Sixthave. line of cars, was run over by his own car yesterday morning, and had one of his feet badly fractured.

Dr. Withers, the champion of the Atlanta Club and Mr. O'Neill of the Columbia Club, are to row in company from New-York to Buffalo the coming season. Mr. Peter Turley, who fell into the dock on aurday night, while in the act of getting on the Bridge st. ferry-boat, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday morn-

Alex. H. Stephens, ex-Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy deceased, left for Boston yesterday merning at 8 o'clock. He will return to New-York on Friday.

The steamship Moneka, plying between this port and Charleston, was seized yesterday by the United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, for violation of the Internal Ecvenue law. Mr. P. G. Minch, a German seaman on board

the bark Ocean, which arrived at this port, yesterday, fell, on the 16th inst., from the main topsail yard, and was drowned. Deconsed was 30 years of age. The sale of the library belonging to the late Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D., for many years rector of Grace Church, was commenced by the Messra, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co. last evening. Many of the books went

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Mey's Christian Association was held last night at their rooms, No. 161 Fifth-ave. After the usual exercises, Mr. Morris A. Tyng delivered an address on "Christianity, a necessity for moral reform."

James Logan, an Irish laborer, living in Sixty.
Bist-st., near Broadway, was severely burned about the
face and hands yesterday by the premature discharge of
a blust in Forty-seventh-st., near Fifth-avc. He was
taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Rev. F. C. Ewer lectured on "The Yose mile Valle," lest evening, before the All Saluts Relie Association. The descriptions given by the speaker wer enterteining and at times poetical. The audience wa fair, considering the weather. Prof. John Gamgee of the Albert Veterinary

ollege, London, is to speak to the Farmers' Club, at the coper Institute, to-day, on the "Importance of Investigating the Discasses of Animals in relation to Agriculture, commerce, and the Food of the People." The Order of the "Good Samaritan" held a

inperance meeting last evening, at the Alien-st. M. E. nurch. The members in full regalla, and many of their saids, were present, and the meeting was addressed by e. Kev. Geo. Porter, an English elergyman. At the Tombs yesterday morning there were to applicants for relief, an increase of 155 over the morn-ing previous. At Essex Market 363 applicants presented themselves; at Jefferson Market, 181, of whom 75 were Irish, 47 Americans, 9 Germans, 2 Scotch, and 1 French.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has now on its relief list 5,224 families, num-bering 20,300 persons, and appeals for assistance to enable them io supply these with the necessaries of life. It is said that since the Winter of 1855 there has been no such suffering as now exists in this city.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings has The Superintendent of roote bandings has called the attention, within the last few days, of more than 20 tenement house-ewners to their non-compliance with the law relating to tenement thouses. The Superintendent's office is daily crowded with delinquents, their shortcomings comprising almost every omission that could make a house uninhabitable.

Cattle are very scarce and †@1c. higher, all selling off clean, and butchers anxiously waiting for more. Only 1,100 were on sale yesterday, and prices ranged from 14 to 20; per B. the average being above 17c. Sheep are rather slow, with about 6,000 head on sale to-day; former rates are burely sustained. Hogs are ic-lower, with an increase in receipts. The best are selling at sc., and rough at Sic.

Deputy Commissioner Harland has not yet returned to the city from Washington, but is expected to arrive to-merrow at the latest, as the revenue matters require his immediate attention. Gen. Boynton is busily engaged upon petroleum and distillery bonds, some of the latter are the old bonds under which the discussion of the latter are the old bonds under which the discussion of the latter are the old bonds under which the discussion of the latter are the old bonds under which the discussion of the latter are the old bonds under which the discussion of the latter are the old bonds under which the discussion of the latter are the old bonds under which the discussion of the latter are the old bonds under which the discussion of the latter are the old bonds under which the discussion of the latter are the old bonds under which the discussion of the latter are the old bonds under which the discussion of the latter are the old bonds under which the discussion of the latter are the latter a leties were running, and many of them proved to be orthless upon investigation.

Mr. John Savage, C. E., of the Fenian Brother-Mr. John Savage, C. E., of the Fehrah Brother-hood, lectured last evening at the Cooper Institute on the "Patriot Priests of Ireland." He read copious extracts from reports of engagements between the insurgent forces and the British troops wherein a number of priests had distinguished themselves. The assertion that the Red Cross of St. George had often bowed before the vig-orous children of St. Patrick was received with great ap-plause. The lecture was well attended.

plause. The lecture was well attended.

The bal masque of the New-York Turners was held in their hall, No. 27 Orchardest, last evening. Prince Carnival was installed on his throne, and a procession was formed, headed by Mr. Julius F. Kaufmann, as the Kladderadaisch, who introduced to the Prince, in succession, Pio None, Napoleon III., Eugenie, with Victor Emanuel as trall bearer; Isabella of Spain linked with the Grand Duke of Hesse, King William of Prussia, the cx-King of Hanover, Elector of Hesse, and Duke of Nassau, Garibaidi and Bismarck, John Bull, and Uncle Sam, following each introduction with a few caustic remarks, which caused great merriment. The affair was a complete success, both socially and financially. REMAIRS.—Morning, hary to 4 o'clock; o vercast from 4 to 11; inowin, lightly 11 to 12. Afternoon—Light snow to 4; N. E. snow stern from to 8:30 p. m.; overcast to midnight. Depth feller, 15 inches. Position of the Planets.—It was new moon on Sanday morning at 9:24. The planet Neptune, which is in the sign of Planets. Pelahese, will be about 10°S. W. of the new moon at 7 p. m. of the 15th On the same avening at the same hour, the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the planet Neptune will be about 14°S. W. of the

The cap of a still in Mr. C. T. Copeland's The cap of a still in Mr. C. T. Copeland's distillery, opened at No. 531 East Twelfth-8t, yeaterday morating, was blown off in the afternoon, and the two-story brick building, with one story extending in the rear, filled with vapor, which took fire from the furnace, causing a second terrific explosion. The rear building was entirely demolished, scarcely one brick being left upon another, and the from of the main building blown out, the side wall shattered, and the stills and other machinery damaged. Loss about \$10,000; insured for \$0,000, but as but slight damage was done by fire the underwriters will probably refuse to pay the whole of the policies. James Shaw, the engineer, and a man named Thompson, who were in the building, were not seriously injured. A two-story tenement house in the rear of the distillery was much shattered, but none of the inmates were hurt. The house is owned by Mr. John McCartney, and may be repaired for \$1,500.

RROOKLYN.—Number of deaths in Brook-

BROOKLYN .- Number of deaths in Brook-John Aurenhiemer was arrested yesterday for

astiling liquor without the special license tax.

Mrs. Baggot, No. 9 Hicks-st., was severely gured by a fall on the ice, near her house, on Sunday Mrs. Laura J. Hertson was run over by a

wagon, while crossing Fourth-ave., on Sunday afternoon and was ballly hurt. Mes. Sabine Cushman was found dead in her bed on Sunday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Malone, Bushwick ave, and North Second st. Her husband was sent to prison a few days ago for abandoning her, and is not yet released.

Geo. Simonton was committed by Justice Ruckley yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury for having stolen jewelry, to the value of \$200, from Mrs. Elizabeth Gallagher's residence, where he remained on the night of Jan. 9.

A man who gave his name as Thomas Mc-Lougnlin, but whose real name is John Balley, attempted to commit sucide in the Forty-first Precinct Police-Station, at about a o'clock yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a jack-knife. He was discovered in time to save his life. Cause, delirium tremens.

life. Cause, delirium tremens.

Coroner Smith concluded the investigation resterday into the circumstances attending the death of Henry Conklin, who died on the 7th inst., from injuries received on the 18th of September, 1867, at the hands of Peter Connors, in a building in Wyckoffst, near Fourthave. Connors was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. At a regular meeting of the Board of Alder

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held yesterday, a bill asking the Legislature's permission to constitute a Board of Commissioners for cleaning and repairing the streets was laid on the table for a week. A petition from the Engineers of the Fire Department, asking an addition of \$200 to their salary, was referred to the Department Committee. A Special Committee reported in favor of the Metropolitan act, directing the appointment of two Commissioners from Brooklyn for the term of not less than 10 years. HOLBROOK, L. I.-James Stephens has been

SEACAUCUS .- A man named Cordes, who the arrested for running an illicit still in the rear of the eaccucus Hotel or Thursday has, has been taken before inited States Commissioner Jackson of Jersey City, and omn, itted in default of bail.

RIVERHEAD.—A new paper is about to be started at this place, edited by Mr. J. B. Slade, and to be called The Eiserhead Weskip News. The first issue is to appear on Saturday next.

WEST HAVERSTRAW. — Mrs. Weber of Theal's Mill rose on Thursday night after retiring, and going into the yard, took an ax, with which she chopped off her left hand at the wrist, having first out off her ingers. The arm has been since amputated. NORTH HEMPSTEAD.—A large number of seasons the Queens County Court of Seasons this

HOBOKEN.—John Nagle and James Hays quarreled in a slaughter house on the Hoboken meadows, tast Sunday, and a fight ensued, which resulted in the latter receiving a syvere out from a knife. The wound is

beliaved to be fatal. Coroner White made an ante-mor-tem examination yesterday...Mr. Peter Mahon, wold resident of Hoboken, was prostrated in an application of in Justice White's office, yesterday morning.

JERSEY CITY.—The new public schoolless No. 4 South st. was dedicated last evening, in the
presence of a large andlence. A man named Feard
uniped from the ferry-boat New Brunswick as she was
uniped from the ferry-boat New Brunswick as she was
uniped from the ferry-boat New Brunswick as she was
uniped from the ferry-boat New Brunswick as she was
uniped from the ferry-boat New Brunswick as she was
uniped from the strength of the names appended to
the polition askin.—the Legislature to retain Henry
flight as Police Commissioner are forgeries.

NEWARK—The office of the Evening Jour-

Finch as Police Commissioner are forgeries.

NEWARK.—The office of The Evening Journal was entered and robbed on Su, any night. Fortunal was entered and robbed on Su, and night. Fortunately, the cash and valuable papers has been placed in the safe... The injunction recently issued on work, and New-York Bailroad, compelling them to cease work, and New-York Bailroad, compelling them to cease has been removed, and every step will now be taken to insure an early completion of the line... George Warren, the East Newark school-teacher who attempted to debase several of his young lady pupils, was arrested, but escaped the officers at the depot... The ship captains and pilets of the State met yesterday morning, and adopted resolutions requesting the Legislature to pass a bill removing the Central Enliroad bridge over Newark Bay, which, they say, is an obstruction to navigation.

PATERSON.—The Paterson Gas Company

PATERSON.—The Paterson Gas Company are to reduce the price of gas to about \$4 per 1,000 feet...
William Dunn and his wife, who keep a small store in
South Paterson, were severely beaten by half a dozen
ruffiams who entered their place and demanded whisky.
They afterward destroyed the goods in the store and
broke out the windows with stones.

MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.-The Republican ritmaries, to select delegates to the Republican National convention, are to be held throughout the county on

case, the study of medicine would cease to be a science, and all the great men of the profession who have passed away, and who have left their experience behind them, sink into insignificance when placed in competi-tion with the Solomons-of the nineteenth century. All such assertions are nutrue, and are evidently put in public print to deceive the ignorant

dreamed of when they undertook to earry them into effect. Truth is mighty and must prevail, and when persons who have in their research

made a discovery in medicine for the benefit of their follow men, they should deal honorably and truthfully with them by stating, no more nor

pess, the uses for which it is intended. Such a course of action will

edound more to their bonor and credit, and therefore add to the cont

dence of the people, as no man, unless he be an idiot, would suffer himself to be deceived with such false representations a second time. The writer of this article has been intimately acquainted with Dr.

Schenck for ien years past, and believing, as he does, that he is a high-minded, honorable man, and that he would not, for the sake of gain, impose upon the credulity of his follow men, he takes great pleasure in

asying that his Seaweed Tonic is the best and most pleasant bitters which has been yet introduced to the public, if properly applied to the purposes for which it is intended. He does not pretend to say that it is

God, he has so far escaped this much-dreaded fatal complaint, for which no cure has yet been discovered. If therefore, my fellow citizens, you

feel any desire to escape from an attack of the various and dangerous diseases of which I have mentioned, all that will be necessary for you to do is to follow the advice of the lamented but talented Dr. Jenner, who

rulomes upon materia medica, left as his last advice to man, the follow

g rules: Keep the head cool; the feet warm, and the stomach clean

and you will need no physician, as this, said he, comprises all that I hav written; the two first portions all men can comply with; the third and last must be effected by the use of medicine. And the writer of this article knows of no medicine that will perform its duties so well and so

glass will be sufficient—no more, unless pain from flatulency should arise; in that case an additional glass will do no harm. The writer of this article, be it understood, has no interest in Dr.-Schenck's business.

peceniary or otherwise, and in writing those articles has been govern

ong life for his fellow man.

irely by but one feeling and that is, for the relief and comfort and a

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or Croup,

Revolution in Washington-Stanton removed

ARMY GAZETTE.

Commander Charles H. Green, U. S. A., has been ctacled from duty as Light-House Inspector of the Ninth Light-House District (headquarters at New-Orleans, and embracing Louisians and Texas), and placed on salting orders.

THE WEATHER.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

The New Wood Hangings are on exhibition at No. 179 Broadby (between Courtinant and Depaits), up one flight of stairs. These
oud Hangings can be furnished, at cheaper prices than paper hangings,
d are much richer, more elegant, and perfectly durable. They present
flie appearance of solid word work, and can be applied in plain style,
panels, or in elaborate messics. Call and examine.

HODGEMAN-FOOT-In Port Henry, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, brithe Rev Cyrinus Ramsom, F. D. Hodgemun, esq., of Fort Edward, N. Y., to Mary E., daughter of Lucius A. Foot of the former place.

No cards.

PIELSTICKER—CORDEN—On Saturday, Feb. 22, at 8t. John's Church, Ciffon, Staten Island, by the Rev. Dr. Eccleton, Mr. Cheyles M. Pislaticker to Miss Hannah Anne Corden. No cards.

CORNELL-On Monday, Feb. 24, Mary, reliet of Cornelles Cornelles

DEMARKST—On Sunday morning, Feb. 22. James H., son of Cornelius C. and Mary A. Demares in the 22d year of his age.

\*\*One-ri on Tuesday. Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock p. in., at the residence of his father, No. 224 West Touth-st.

DIED.

Harriet, wife of the late Abraham Geanor, M. D., in the write your area of the Powers from Christ Church, Tarritown, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, welled m. Train itares Thurschast, depot as 10 o'clock a. m.

aged 77 years. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

### of Amity-sia, Brooklyn. ONTHANDER, LABANC, No. 675 Sinth-eve. ONTHANDER, LABANC, No. 675 Sinth-eve. POWERS, Capt. THOMAS P., No. 16 Carriade-st. RAMSAY, Mrs. MARGARET, No. 165 Thompson-st. NEAMAN, Mrs. CAROLINE H., No. 76 Plerreposit-st., Brooklyn. DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

Among the many preparations of Toulos and Bitters which have been stroduced by various individuals, for the purpose of strengthening the human stomach and to induce appetite, as also to assist the digestive of

S Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association.—A special meeting sail be being Bull's Head Hood, to are One-handred and third at and Third-are. Tills (Tuesday) BVIS-ING, at 75 o'clock.

W. H. DE CAMP, Pessions. many preparations presented to the public, some of which are spoken of JOHN NORTON, CHARLES CHILD | Secretaries. cure all diseases, no matter what character or type they may assume. Now, any man of sence, who possesses the slightest knowledge of materia medica, knows that no medicine that was ever discovered will cure all the diseases to which unnitied are liable. If this were the case, the study of medicine would cease to be a science, and all the great

For the Representatives OF THE PROPES AGAINST THE TRAITOR UNION REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN CLUB

HAW-On Monday, Pob. 24; George Prancis Haw, aged 30 years, 8 months and 71 days.

The thirt ... east refers of the fainly, and those of his brother. Without are requested to attend the fanoral, from the residence of his parents. No. 225 East Principles, on Wednesday, Feb. 55, at 3 of their p. without further action. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for the remains will be taken to Greenwood for

Justiment. Hawkington Sunday, Feb. 29, John N. Hawkington for many years a resident and pron, least mercinal of Non-Orleans. His remains will be removed to Hunting, on, L. L. for interment in the family rail. Puncts are received at Sh. Jo. u.s. Church, Huntington, 96 Tuesday attermon, Feb. 22.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 25.

New-Grissahs papers please copy.

MacKin-On Menday, Feb. 24, at the Fifth Avenue Totol, in this stey,
Eir. Charles Mackin.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from the
Mailhon-square Frankfill, and Poughkeepile papers please copy.

SEAMAN—On Sevanti-day morning, Second month, 22d, Caroline E.

widow of the late Dr. Wim. Beaman, in the 60th year of her age.

her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her fanneral,
from 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

STEVENS—At Dum. 10, on Sunday, Feb. 16, Mary Denniston, youngest
child of Edward and 3.

WILLIS—In Brooklyn, on Satho-7, Feb. 23, Edmand Willis, in the 56th

WILLIS-In Brooklyn, on Sabosy, Feb. 23, Edmand Willis, in the Son

year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his fungral, in Tonaday,
Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock p. m., from his late residence, Nd. 207 Cipranes

FUNERALS TO-DAY.

BREAKEY, Mrs. JANK, No. 197 South Third-st., Williamsburgs. BLOXHAM, Mrs. CORN REIA J., No. 385 East Eighth-st. CUSHMAN, Miss SABINA, cor. North Second-st. and Bushwick acc.

condyn.

DEMARKST, JAMES H., No. 224 West Teath-st.

GALLAGHES, WILLIAM, No. 65 Monroe-st.

JACKSON, Mrs. ANN., No. 25 Westlington-st.

MURPHY, JOHN, No. 193 Avenue.

MCARDLE, JOHANNA, No. 43 Park-st.

McDONALD, Mrs. CATHARINE, Prochyterian Church. cor. Clister

Anticket. Monthlys.

CITY OF NEW YORK. At Union Headquarters, south-west corner of Broadway and Twenty secondet, this Club will meet on THIS (Tuesday) EVENTNO, at to o'clock, to inderse the mobile and patriotic action of the House o Representatives in the imperchment of Andrew Johnson Radical Re-

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President. ISAAC J. OLIVER, Chairman Executive Committee WILLIAM DRIMMOND, Secretaries

publicans are invited to attend.

American Institute Farmers' Club.—A meeting of the Characteristic Particles of the Characteristic Particles of the Colory of the Abert Veterinary College, London, one of the mast distinguished of living veterinariats, will be present, and speak upon the supervisor investigating the discusses of animals in relation to agriculture, consistence, and the food of the people. Mr. CAVANCH will read a paper on the Eapherry. All interested are invited.

All the People are Reading It.

THE EARLY LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT.

BY HIS PATHER.

WRITTEN EXPERSELY FOR THE LEDGER.

NOW READY

THE REW-TORK LEDGER.

FOR BALB AT ALL THE BOOK STORES AND

NEWS DEPOTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Warren & Spadene, No. 4 Martes lang, Now-Tork,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE JEWELRY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT WHOLESALE.

Dawson, Warren & Hyden "TIP-TOP" GOLD PENS.

THE OLDEST AND BEST, Manufactured by WARREN & SPADONE, lene No. 4 Maides Now Took E. Howard & Co.'s AMERICAN WATCHES. THE MOST RELIABLE TIMEKERPERS MADE.

For-sale by their Agests,
WARREN & SPADONE, No. 4 Maides lane. The Sun, THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER, Both LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ALL THE DAILY PAPERS .. IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

ALL THE NEWS in such compass that BUSINESS MEN CAN READ IT. PRICE TWO CENTS. fiold at all News Stands, on the Care, and

SERVED BY CARRIERS.

The "Sun" now shines upon Printing House square, and by the brilliancy of its "reconstructed" building gives new light and illuminates itancy of its "reconstruction business give now and and the bright appearance of the locality by remodeling his building; and in good time, as doubt, The Transum will eclipse all other lights by the crecites of us edifice which will be in keeping with its own size and importance.

BAKER & GODWIN, THE PRINTERS OF PRINTING-HOUSE. SAURIE, while kindly greeting their new neighbors, desire to remise their old patrons and the public that they "still live," as enargetic and as ambitious as ever to serve all in need of Good Printing in Quick Time at Reasonable Rates. Their Establishment is now better prepared than ever for the execution of every variety of Typegraphy, from the Smalley-Card or Label to the Largest Bill or Book, and they confidently sak that

patronage of all who need the aid of the Printer's Art.

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DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 24.—Cotion market setire at a decline of 428.c.; sales 1,500 hales; Middlings, 71.6714c.

AUGUSTA, G.A., Feb. 24.—Cotion market setire; sales 610 hales; receipts 700 hales; Middlings, 29.c.

Wilainvoy, N. C., Feb. 24.—Spirits Turpentine advanced to 70c.

Rosh fran; Common, \$2.50; Strained, \$2.69; No. 2 at \$2.75; low No. 1, \$3. Tar fran at \$2.50. Cotton stasky: Middlings, 21c.

Monte, A. L., Feb. 24.—Cotton market closes dull; sales, 1,200 hales; Middlings, 20; d21c.; receipts, 6,020 hales exports, 6,020 hales; Middlings, 20; d21c.; sales, 2,800 hales; receipts, 5,600 hales; exports, 5,360 hales; Sterling Frachange, 1800 hales; North Sight Richangs, 1900 hales; receipts, 5,600 hales; exports, 5,360 hales, 81c, sales, 2,800 hales; receipts, 5,600 hales; exports, 5,360 hales, 7,100 hales; receipts, 5,600 hales; exports, 5,360 hales, 7,100 hales; receipts, 5,600 hales; exports, 5,360 hales, 7,100 hales; receipts, 5,600 hales; exports, 5,500 hales; 1,500 The Franklin Brick Machine

Bridy & Co. a NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART GALLERY, PHOTOGRAPHIC ART GALLERY, Na 22 Penesilement with Machington, it. C. The most compute collection of fractions of the War in logatime with Portains of all the Distinguished Concerns of the Market AL AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of the Concerns AND CARDET. PRESIDENT AND CARRENT.
SENATORS, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
SENATORS, MEMBERS OF THE SUPERMS COURT,
SENATORS, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
SEN

PICTURES ON PORCELAIN, IN OIL, AND, WATER COLORA

THE FINEST IN THE COUNTRY.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

JAMES P. GIBSON Invalids' Traveling Unairs, fam \$10 to \$60 each for in an out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide use having no me of the hands, any child of fer venez can push a given person about. Invalide Carriages to order. Sinte your case and send asked on the structure. Sixth your case and send asked for structure. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William St. Now York.

Gentlemen's Sent Kings OBYK, BLOODSTONE, CAMEO, GARNET, CARBUNCLE, &c. \$10, \$15, \$30, to \$30 each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Bree

way, one door below Canal-at.

The Stock at the "Berrian" House Paraishing Hardware Rooms, No. 60; Breadway, is to be disposed of within thirty days. Early applicants will secure great hargains.

BARTLETTS REVERSIBLE SEWING HARDITINES are the closer that the Plantic Sewing HARDITINES are the closer than the property of the property

father, No. 224 West Teelfact,
GWYER-On Sunday Peh. 23, of congestion after acariet fever, Hamilton,
Mace, roungest son of Prederick S, and Pannie R. Gwyer, agad 2 years,
2 mouths, and 2 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the fineral,
at their residence, No. 215 East Houston-et, at 225 o'clock p. m. this
day. The remains will be conveyed in a funeral carto-Woodinson
Constery for interment on the 2:29 o'clock p. m. train from Twentystath-at. Cont-Office Notice, The Mails for Forego with he disputched from this office on TLI-SDAX 20th: WHINREDAY, Softh THIRDS DAY, 27th, and SATURDIAY, 19th inst. cloud as 18 collect, notice at the Stations as follows with: Stations A and B, this id, C, and D, H:35; E and F, H:35; had d at the Stations as follows with: